Free Sale cement

There is no price control on Non-levy Cement. Actual market price fluctuates from place to place and on day-to-day basis. Cement Manufacturers' Association, however, have fixed upper ceiling for free sale cement as under:—

States	Upto 28-2-1983	1-3-83 to 21-1-85	22nd Jan. '85 onwards
Kerala, Maharashtra, J & K, Assam and North Eastern States	60·00	64·00	69·00
All other States	56·00	60·00	65·00

NOTE:—Above retail prices are inclusive of rail freight upto the destination railhead, central sale tax, stockists' margin but are exclusive of local sale tax and local levies.

(c) The FOR price of levy cement was increased from 1982-83 below:—

Period	F.O.R increased	Remarks
1982	NIL	
1983-84 2-7-83	Rs. 52.00 per tonne	This was on account of incidence of increase in rail freight rates.
1984-85 18-7-84	Rs. 40.00 per tonne	This was on account of increase in the retention price given to industry to compensate for the increase in prices of inputs.

As regards non-levey cement, it is free from price and distribution control from 28-2-1982.

(d) The increase in FOR price has been granted on account of increase in the cost of production/increase in rail freight rates. No assessment has been made in regard to the additional resources realised through enhancement of cement prices yearwise from 1982-83.

Cement production target

2119. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target set for the production of cement in the country for the current year; and

(b) what is the actual production of cement during the same period with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) The target of production of cement for the current year 1985-86 has been fixed at 33.5 million tonnes.

(b) Actual production of cement during the first seven months (April-October' 85) of the current financial year was about 18.52 million tonnes.

Incentives to MRTP Companies to set up industries in backward areas

2120. SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give new incentives to ensure

MRTP Companies to set up industries in the backward areas;

(b) if so, what are the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether while giving licences for such new ventures, Government also propose to consider the backwardness of Rajasthan State, as many of its backward districts do not have any viable employment-oriented industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) It has been the policy of the Government to encourage industrial development in backward areas and in pursuance of this policy, Government have announced, from time to time, a number of incentives in this regard. These include the following:—

1. Under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme, MRTP Companies, among others, are entitled to subsidy in category 'A' & 'B' districts at the rate of 25 per cent and 15 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs respectively.

2. With a view to encourage more electronic industries in hill districts in category 'A', it has been decided that the maximum ceiling of Central Investment Subsidy Scheme would be raised to Rs. 50 lakhs at the rate of 25 per cent.

3. In addition, Transport Subsidy is also admissible to MRTP Companies, among others, for setting up industries in specified areas.

4. Convertability Clause imposed by the Term Landing Institutions will not apply to Nucleus Plants set up by MRTP/FERA Companies located in category A, B & C districts/areas for a period of 7 years from the date of sanction or 5 years from the date of disbursement whichever is later.

5. MRTP Companies are also permitted to set up non-Appendix I industries which are not reserved for small scale sector with the reduced export obligation of 50 per cent in Category 'B' and 'C' districts and 30 per cent in Category 'A' districts as against 60 psr cent export obligation applicable to other areas.

(c) while considering applications for grant of industrial licences, the proposed location of the undertaking in specified backward areas is given due consideration and this would apply to the specified backward areas in the State of Rajasthan also as in other States.

Starting of Industrial units in backward areas

2121. SHRI NIRMAL CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the lure of package of assistance and subsidies available for starting indutrial units in backward regions, there has been some sort of reluctance on the part of prospective investors to move to these areas in big way;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such reluctance;

(c) whether it is due to lack of other contributory facilities like transport, manpower both skilled and unskilled, marketing facilities, shortage of raw materials, etc.;

(d) if so, whether Government have gone into the whole matter to find some solution to the problem;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) to (f) Industrialisation of backward areas is a continuous process and to speed up industrialisation of these areas, the Central Government has provided a number of